

Dynamic Residential Location Choice Analysis Considering Life Stages

– Focusing on the Child-Rearing Environment –

ライフステージと転居の意思決定 — 子育て環境に着目して —

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Research Background and Objectives (背景・目的)

Background (背景)

- Life events such as marriage and childbirth are often associated with changes of residence
結婚・出産・就職などのライフステージの変化は転居と関係する
- In rural areas, there is a desire to attract families with young children
地方圏では子育て世代の定住・転入促進が重要な課題

Objectives (目的)

To investigate dynamic household residential choice in the Tohoku region, focusing on employment, family composition, life events, and future utility

東北地方を対象に、就業状況、家族構成、ライフイベント、将来効用に着目し、世帯の動的な居住地選択を明らかにする

Expected Outcomes (期待される成果)

To quantify how changes in green space and childcare costs influence regional attractiveness and provide policy implications for childcare support

都市空間(緑地面積)・子育て政策(負担額割合)の変化によって地域がどの程度「選ばれるか」を定量的に分析し、子育て政策への示唆とする



Hypothesis (仮説)

- Life-stage transitions are associated with residential relocation decisions

結婚, 第1子出産, 第2子以降の出産, 就職などのライフステージの変化は, 転居意思決定と関連する

- Households make relocation decisions by considering not only current conditions but also future family and employment circumstances

転居意思決定は, その年の状態だけでなく将来の家族構成・就業状態を見越して行われる

- Greater childcare support increases a region's attractiveness to households with children

子育て支援が充実している地域は, 子育て世帯の転居先として選ばれやすい

- More green space per capita increases a region's attractiveness to households with children

1人当たり緑地面積が大きい地域は, 子育て世帯の転居先として選ばれやすい



Analysis Overview (分析概要)

Date Used (使用データ)

Tohoku Region Data (2005–2024)

3,037 individuals × 20 years
= 60,740 person-years

Analytical Flow (分析の流れ)

● Basic Analysis (基礎分析)

- Relocation rates, etc.
転居率など

● Model Estimation (モデル推定)

- Checking coefficients and p-values, etc.
係数, p値の確認など

● Scenario Analysis (政策シミュレーション)

- Sensitivity Analysis of the Child-Rearing Environment
子育て環境に関する感度分析

Analysis Method (分析方法)

Dynamic Discrete Choice Model (DDCM)
動的離散選択モデル

DDCM

► Relocate now or stay? 滞在 or 転居?

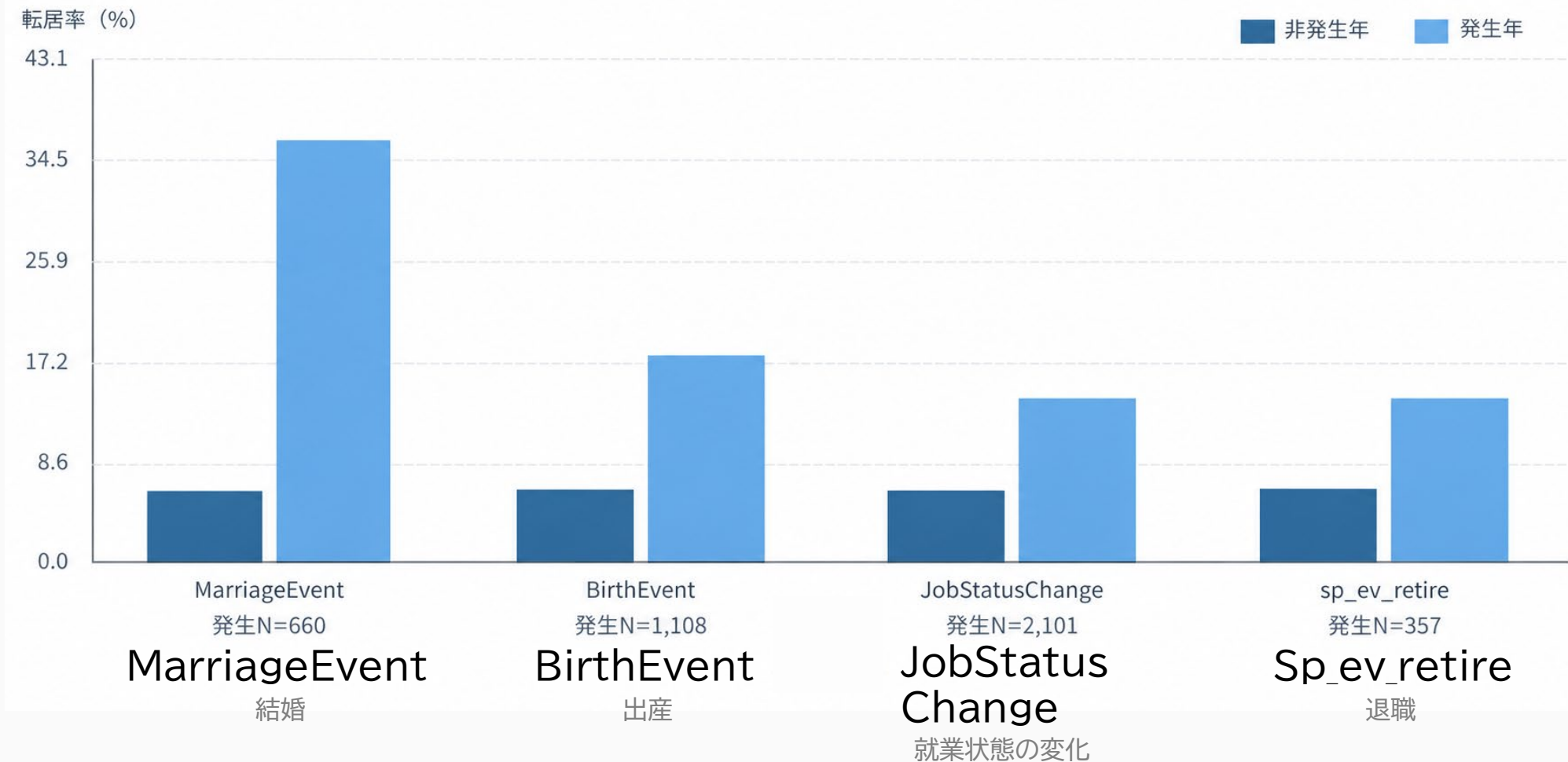
Current State S_t
Residence / Employment / Household structure

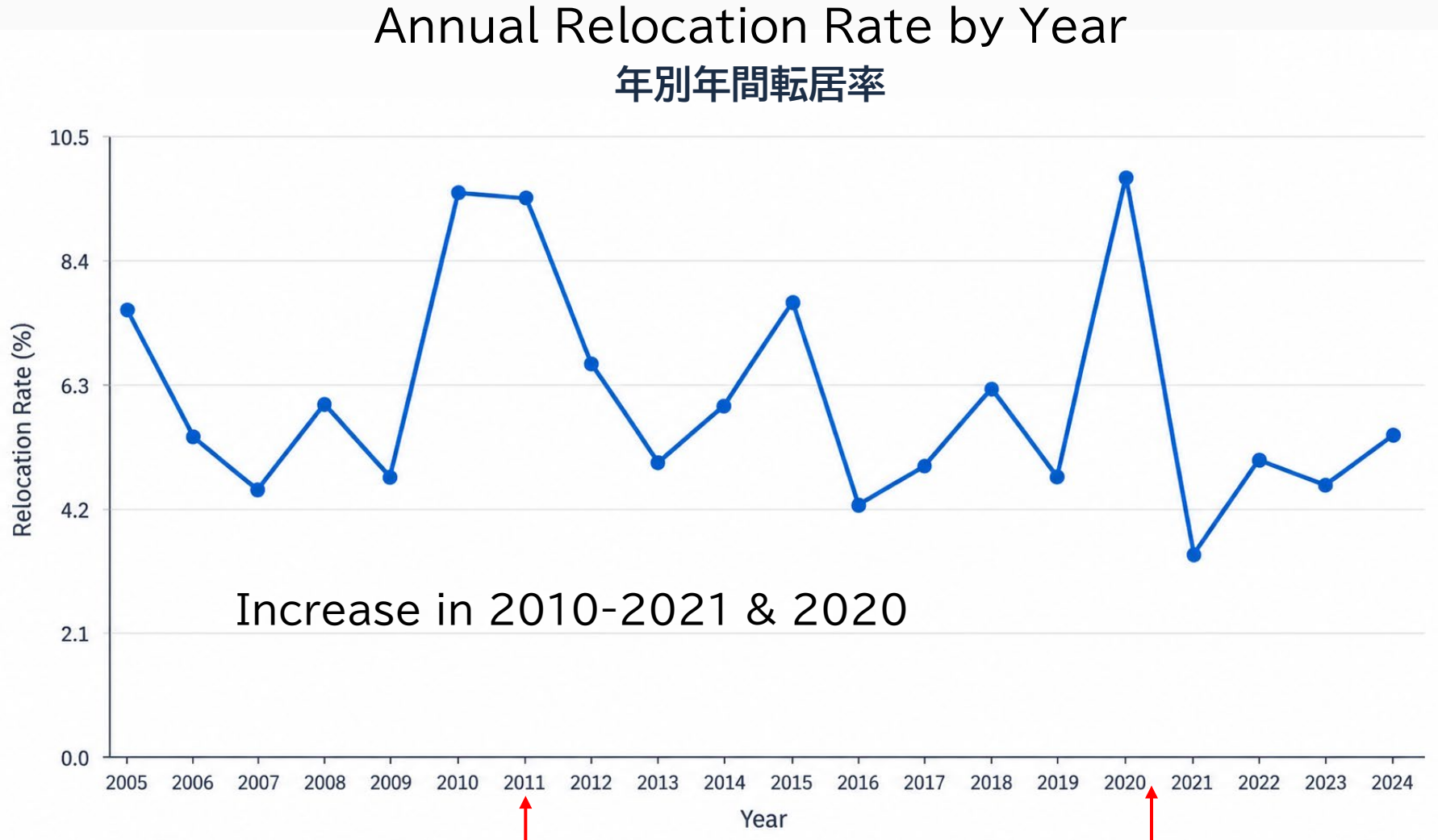
Choice A_t
Stay or Move

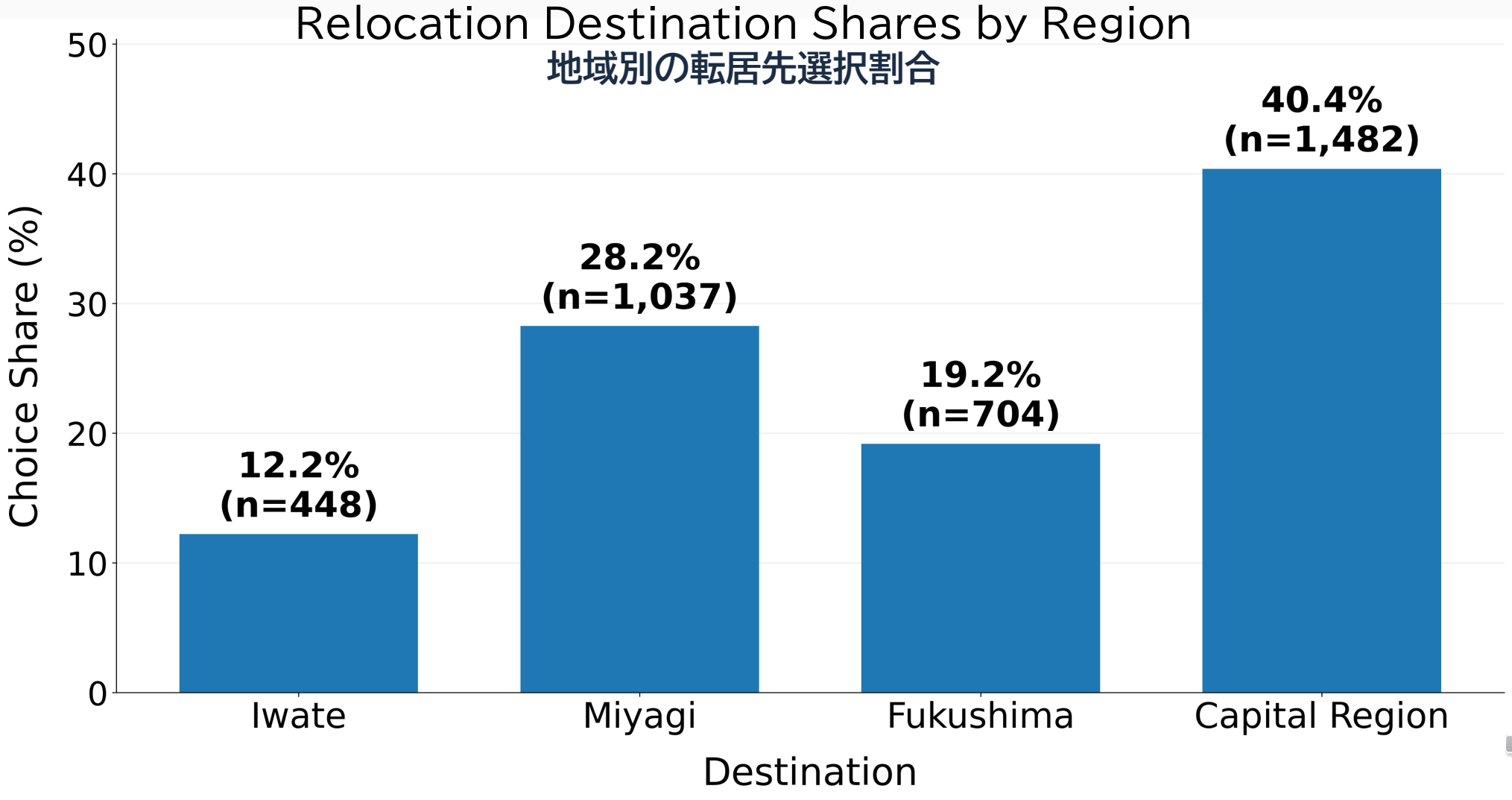
Future State S_{t+1}
Residence / Employment / Household structure

Choices are explained by considering future value

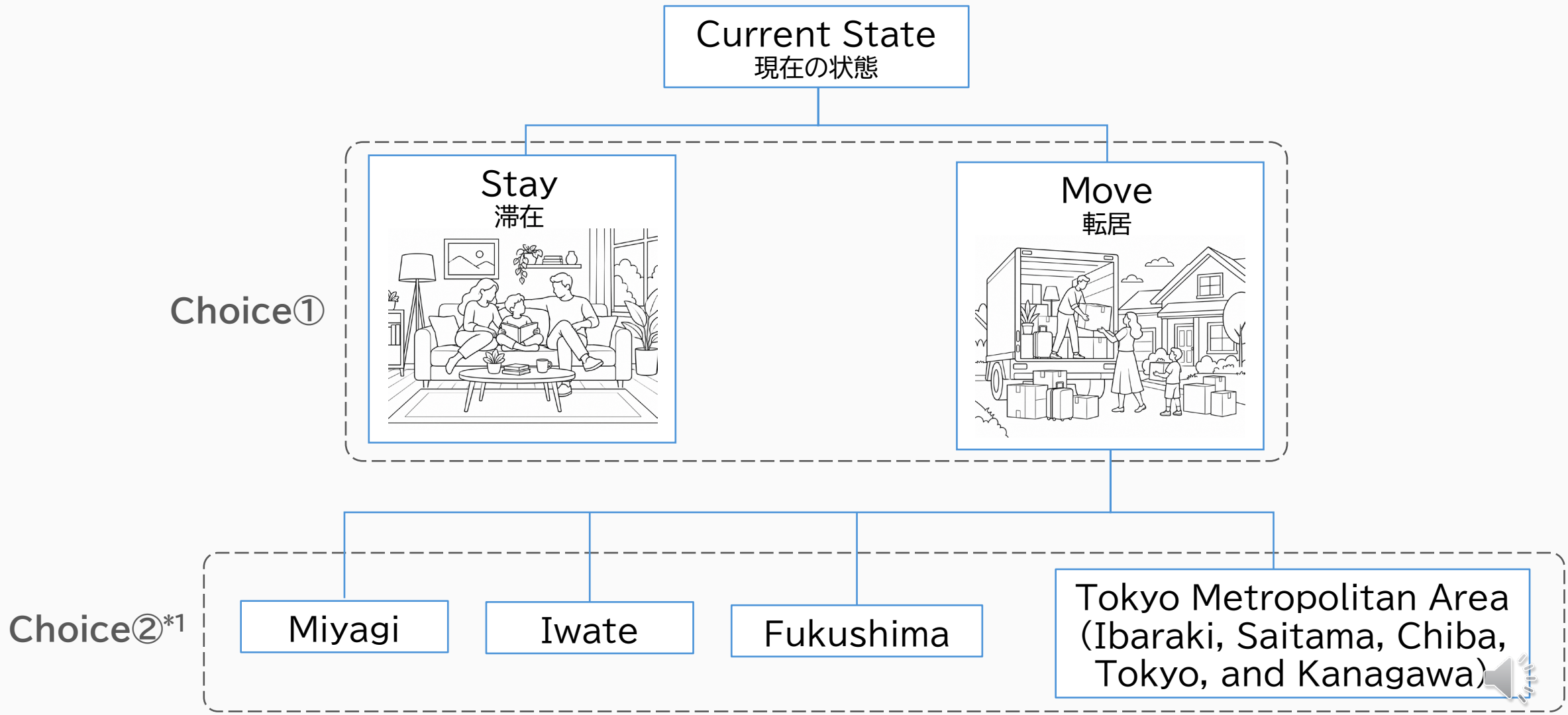
Relocation Rates by Life Event Occurrence
ライフイベント発生年・非発生年の転居率 (全60,740人年)





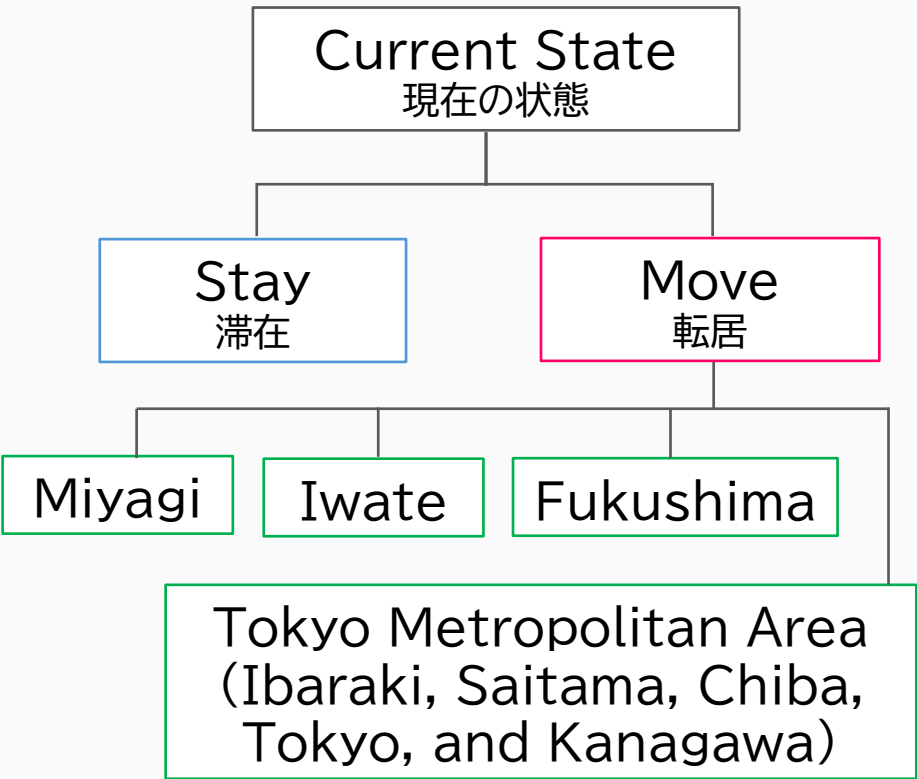


Model Structure (モデル構造)



*¹Destinations were initially divided into 10 regions, but were aggregated into four due to small sample sizes and unstable estimation.

Structure of the Dynamic Discrete Choice Model (DDCM)



$$U_{i,t} = \max \{ R_{i,t}, S_{i,t} + \theta E(U_{i,t+1} | a_{i,t}) \}$$

- $U_{i,t}$: Maximum value for household i at time t
 - $R_{i,t}$: Value of relocating at time t
 - $A_{i,t}(a_{i,t})$: Value of staying at the current residence at time t
- $\theta = 0.7$

State Variables Used in Stay Utility

Married(既婚ダミー)	Has Child(子どもありダミー)
Own(持ち家ダミー)	Age(年齢)
University graduate (大卒ダミー)	Graduate School (院卒ダミー)

Variables Used Only in Current Stay Utility

Employment(就職ダミー)	Earthquake-affected (震災被災ダミー)
Marriage in previous year (前年結婚ダミー)	Birth in previous year (前年出産ダミー)

Destination Utility When Moving

- Urban green space per person diff
(現在地と転居先の人口1人あたり都市緑地面積の差)
- Child welfare expense share diff
(現在地と転居先の児童福祉費割合の差)



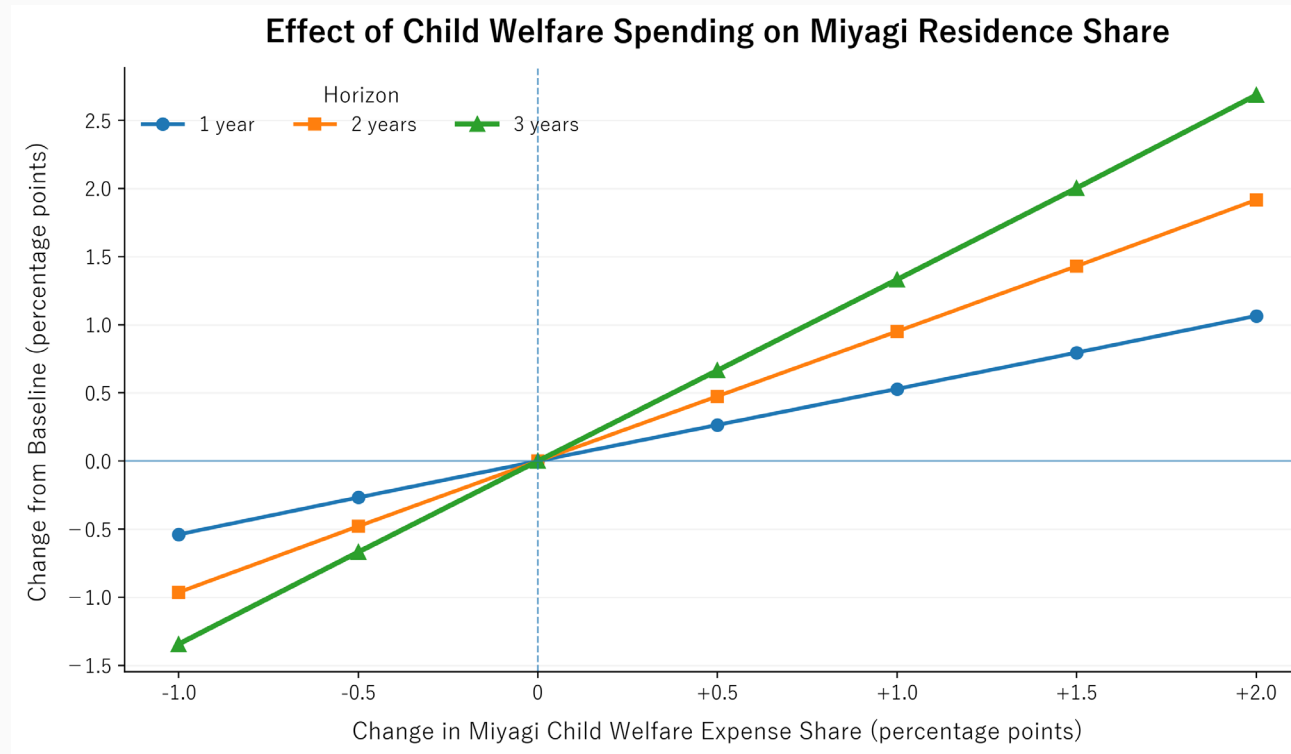
Estimation Results (推定結果)

変数 Variable		推定値 Estimate	標準誤差 Standard	有意性 Significance
ASC	定数項	3.684	0.083	***
Married	既婚ダミー	-0.175	0.050	***
Has-child	子どもありダミー	0.073	0.046	
Homeownership	持ち家ダミー	0.834	0.027	***
Age	年齢	0.014	0.002	***
University graduate	大卒ダミー	-0.186	0.043	***
Graduate School	院卒ダミー	-0.284	0.092	***
Employment	就職ダミー	-0.961	0.075	***
Birth in previous year	前年出産ダミー	-0.839	0.115	***
Marriage in previous year	前年結婚ダミー	-0.239	0.132	*
Earthquake-affected	震災被災ダミー	-1.766	0.122	***
Child Welfare Expense Share_Diff	児童福祉費割合の差	0.232	0.024	***
Green Area per Space per capita_Diff	1人あたり都市緑地面積の差	0.049	0.013	***
N	サンプル数		45,555	
Log-likelihood	対数尤度		-13,409.4	
McFadden's ρ^2	尤度比		0.073	



Simulation of Changes in Miyagi's Child Welfare Expenditure Share

宮城県の児童福祉費割合を変化させた場合のシミュレーション



- ▶ Miyagi's residence share increases as the child welfare expenditure share rises
児童福祉費割合の上昇に伴い、宮城県の居住割合は上昇

Summary (まとめ)

- DDCM captures forward-looking residential relocation decisions.
DDCMにより将来を考慮した転居意思決定を表現
 - Increasing the child welfare expenditure share may raise Miyagi's expected residence share.
児童福祉費割合の向上により、宮城県の期待居住割合が上昇する可能性が示された
- ➔ **Regional policies should account for the life stages of child-rearing households.**
子育て世代のライフステージを考慮した地域政策が重要である

Future Work (今後の展望)

- Reconsider the Model Variables
変数設定の見直し
- Further Analyze the Role of Life Events
よりライフイベントに着目して分析
- Expand Policy Simulation Scenarios
様々な政策シミュレーションの実施



Thank you for listening

ご清聴ありがとうございました



SIT Official Mascot

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芝浦工業大学

Simulation of Changes in Miyagi's Child Welfare Expenditure Share

宮城県の児童福祉費割合を変化させた場合のシミュレーション

Expected Residence Share over Time

期待居住割合の推移

